carmel valley
outlook

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Winter fog

creeps into Carmel Valley, a familiar sight for those who drive over Los Laureles Grade during the late afternoon **by David Cole**

from our readers' point of view

Dear Editor:

I would appreciate it if you would print this letter as I want people to know that it is dangerous for them to ride horses, walk, picnic, etc., in the vicinity of West Garzas Creek Area. Last week a tree fell across the creek and I shudder to think what could have happened had anyone been there.

Antoinette K. Reid
Carmel Valley

Dear Editor:

Overuse of the credit card is part of our economic problem. If the money we spend for interest were spent for a new product, we would be able to create more work for the people of this country.

William R. Sullivan
Vale, Ore.

Dear Editor:

A little over a year ago my brother, Paul George, was killed when the helicopter in which he was flying crashed into power lines which span the Carquinez Straits. He was 22 years old and an officer with the East Bay Regional Park District Police Department. The pilot, "Scotty" McGregor was also killed. These wires are invisible when viewed against the background of the Carquinez Bridge.

Since then, a small group of the family and friends of Paul George and "Scotty" McGregor have banded together and organized a state wide campaign to have hazardous invisible wires marked in selected locations.

Each year for the past five years there have been between 25 and 30 lives lost in California in aircraft wire strikes or wire related accidents involving aircraft. There have been over 30 people who have died on the wires since the accident involving my brother.

We have surveyed over 300 companies in the country that presently use the orange sperical markers for such lines and respondents to this survey report that when these orange sperical markers are used on hazardous invisible wires, the accidents are not simply reduced in number, but the accidents are entirely eliminated. There has not been one reported aircraft accident on wires that are marked. There are three states and numerous countries that have laws requiring that hazardous invisible wires be marked.

The maximum cost for each marker is $50. The installation cost of each marker is $50. We have determined, using F.A.A. standards, that it would cost no more than $1000 to mark the wires in the Carquinez Straits. Our survey and research shows that when markers are emplaced that they last for at least 10 years without any maintenance costs.

We have met with Pacific Gas and Electric officials, requesting that they mark certain wires and they have responded with, "We will study the situation."

We are asking for the support of individual citizens and organizations. When we introduce legislation we will be strongly opposed. We do not have the resources which utility companies have such as attorneys, lobbyists and almost unlimited funds. We are simply private citizens who must rely on the good will and common sense of other citizens and citizen organizations.

We know what it means to lose a loved one on the wires. We know that we cannot stand by and watch 25 to 30 people die each year on hazardous invisible wires that can easily and inexpensively be corrected. Will you help us?

Robert J. George
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It is my opinion...

Incorporation may be answer

To introduce a new column in the Outlook, "It is my opinion...," Ken Conklin's article on incorporation of Carmel Valley, originally prepared for a Monterey Peninsula College writing class, appears. We encourage similar articles of this length or shorter from our other readers on topics of interest to them. Publication of these articles signifies neither agreement or disagreement with their content. We reserve the right to edit material for style, within limits, and for any blantant libel or misstatement of fact.

By KEN CONKLIN

Many Carmel Valleyites are becoming alarmed by the rapidly increasing development of their once rural community. Residents can't help but notice new housing projects being started on once scenic lands all over the Valley. They're also expreiencing side effects such as over-crowded highways and longer lines in the market check stands. Some have actively sought to control this growth by attending the Monterey County planning commission meetings with little effect. There is a solution, though — incorporation.

The idea of incorporating Carmel Valley is not new. An extensive report dealing with various aspects of the possibility was conducted 11 years ago by Michael Silberstein of the Coro Foundation, a non-profit organization which aids research in public affairs. At that time, Carmel Valley residents didn't feel incorporation was necessary, but because many Valleyites would like to slow down the rate of development in their community, incorporation has become more relevant.

Who can incorporate? Any community of at least 500 inhabitants located entirely within a county of less than 2,000,000 persons. Carmel Valley meets that requirement.

(I believe) the main reason for incorporation, besides the desire for greater control of the Valley's development, include:

—Cities are usually more sensitive and responsive to community needs.

—Cities can upgrade public services.

—Carmel Valley wouldn't be totally dependent on Monterey County.

—There would be more local control of local decisions. A city council would be chosen directly instead of a single supervisor out of a board of five, as is now the case.

Some people feel that incorporation, rather than preserving a countrified atmosphere, would mean urbanization, but since the particular form of city government can be as minimal or as extensive as desired, this need not be the case.

Many property owners are worried about the increased property taxes resulting from incorporation. According to the Coro Foundation report, "the tax assessment levied for general city fund may not add considerably to individual tax burdens.'

Al Eisner, president of the Carmel Valley Property Owners Assn., said (in an interview with me) the tax increase would definitely be less than one dollar for every $100 assessed. Eisner feels incorporating Carmel Valley "... is the only thing." The major factors influencing taxes are the type of government instituted, the particular services offered by the city and their extent, and the boundaries of the city.

Eisner advocated a city clerk and council as the best form of government for a small community. He said the council should be made up of one member from each of the main parts of Carmel Valley, such as the mouth of the Valley, Mid-Valley, the village and possibly the Los Laureles grade area.

Under this system, the clerk and possibly the secretary would be paid, while members of the city council would serve on a voluntary basis. Eisner thinks we have qualified personnel available in the Valley for a town council and a city clerk. There would be a minimal amount of expenditures: the maintenance and service of a city hall, costing roughly between $25,000 and $35,000 annually, a city attorney at approximately $150 a month, and, of course, unforseeable expenses. Money for these expenses would come not only from city taxes, but state taxes as well.

Services provided by the city could include water, police protection... planning and zoning, building regulation recreation, sewage, street lighting, storm drainage and cemeteries. However, very few, if any, of these services would most likely be provided by the proposed city. Some are unnecessary for such a small, rural community, and the other could be provided by the county through contracts, unless at some future date the city itself wanted to provide services that were previously inadequate. This might be the case for police protection since many Valleyites are unhappy with the present protection. Service rates would not change generally, although road maintenance taxes might increase, but fire protection taxes would probably decrease. Public utility and insurance rates would not be affected.

The other and most important factor to consider as far as taxes are concerned is the location of potential boundaries. The greater the population, the smaller the tax burden per taxpayer and the greater the state financial assistance. Eisner, in keeping with this principle, believes that all of Carmel Valley should be incorporated, from Cachagua to Highway 1 and from ridge to ridge.

However, opposition to these extensive boundaries would be expected from large landowners, especially on the north side, according to Eisner, who would have to bear a higher percentage of the tax burden and who are satisfied with the present form of government because the board of supervisors has let them decide what is best for their land. This is what owners of one acre lots don't want because these large parcels of land are often sold to developers.

Looking at the overall picture, county taxes would go down and they might not offset the initial city taxes for the first couple of years, but after that time these taxes would probably drop.

The process of incorporation requires:

—Notice of intent to circulate a petition to not less than 25 nor more than 50 qualified signatures.

—A review of proposed boundaries by the Local Agency Formation Commission.

—A petition by the landowners in the included area representing at least 25 per cent of the land value of the area.

—A hearing by the board of supervisors.

—An election by the registered voters of the area.

The proponents of incorporation would pay for the nominal costs of the process and campaigning.

Proponents of Carmel Valley's incorporation should consult California statutes and the clerk of the board of supervisors for specific procedures of incorporation and further information.

Incorporation involves a great responsibility and much effort. The question is whether the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Of course, if Carmel Valley became a city and later decided that it wasn't worth it, the residents could file a petition of 20 per cent of the qualified voters and vote for disincorporation.

Conklin notes: My family and I used to live in La Canada, an area similar to Carmel Valley, which did not incorporate. Although as many as 800 residents actively protected some actions by the local board of supervisors, it had little effect. When one of these actions was taken, the approval of a freeway right through the middle of the community, we moved to Carmel Valley.

our golden rule policy

In hopes of encouraging similar reports for this column, the editor shares an experience on Highway 101.

Sometimes you can be grateful for machinery that breaks down — it brings you in touch with people you would never have the opportunity to meet otherwise. I am thankful for my Fiat, which dutifully falls apart every time I start out on a long trip, and this past Christmas Eve was the go between for me and a helpful old man in a garage in San Ardo.

He wore grey workclothes soiled with the grease and oil of a one-man garage. There was one smudge under his left eye, and the metal frames for his glasses were bent. He was husky for a man his age, not bowed by a life of struggling to fit this tire on that wheel or make this crankshaft work properly.

He was wiping his hands on a rag when I tearfully crept out of my car to ask if he could help me with my fuel pump. He didn't think he could, but he'd look at it. The pipes were hot near the pump, and the electric tape he had woundaround a bandage on his left hand stuck to one of them, melting.

She was pumping, but not too hot, he said, taking out the filter and blowing through it to make sure that wasn't the problem. She's just getting too hot with that hole in the muffler shotting the air right up on her. Used to pour water on 'em to cool them down, get them running again. Well, he couldn't fix it forever, but he figured he could get me down to Los Angeles.

Rummaging in the accumulated rubble, he extracted a half full beer can, dumped its contents and with three quick blows had it flattened. Jammed under the brace and secured with a couple of pieces of coat hanger, it should last to Newhall, "but take a couple of cans with you in case it burns out."

I asked him what I owed him, and received a snort for an answer. "You don't owe me nothing. It's Christmas Eve, ain't it?"

The Outlook welcomes stories about the good things people do for each other. Every good deed in Carmel Valley adds to the heritage of our community and should be recorded. Send your good news to: Golden Rule, Carmel Valley Outlook, Box G-1, Carmel, 93921. Those who share their stories with us can be unidentified in the paper, if they wish, but we do need a name and address with each submission.

Sanitary district, Part I

From simple disposal to a complex science

Editor's Note: Due to the severe water crisis facing the Peninsula and the declaration of Carmel Bay as an area of special biological significance the Pine Cone will examine the Carmel Sanitary District and problems it faces in a three-part series beginning this week with a history and basic background of the district. Next week Part II will deal with problems the district currently faces and Part III will examine future alternatives to ocean disposal of sewage.

By DAVID COLE

Everytime a toilet is flushed, five gallons of water is sent out to sea.

Sewage may be one of the more uninspiring topics around, but it's certainly near the top of the list of important questions facing Carmel and Carmel Valley right now. Every day of the year, this water-short area is pouring two million gallons of almost potable water out into Carmel Bay.

But the depletion of valuable water resources is only one in a maze of problems posed by sanitary waste disposal on this side of the Peninsula.

There's also the matter of $3 million of taxpayer's money that went for a 1972 treatment plant which shares a yearly district budget of half a million dollars. Additions to that facility are already in the offing, including a $1.3 million project for the handling of solid waste, scheduled for a public hearing on Jan. 19.

Then there are future changes, made necessary by the ruling that Carmel Bay is an Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS). City Hall Chambers are usually near empty on the first Monday night of each month when the Sanitary District's Board of Directors holds its regular meeting, but that board is now mulling over a number of alternative disposal plans with price tags on them ranging from $3.5 million to $10 million.

Additionally, the intention of that ASBS order was to save the bay from environmental damage, but the potential damage that could be done to the land as a result of alternative disposal methods, is tremendous.

These are a few of the more important reasons why Carmel's sewage disposal situation should be brought out of the water closet and looked at more closely. Sewage is tied up, in a big way, with the water supply, energy demands, pollution, and economics in this area.

EARLY HISTORY

The Carmel Sanitary District came into being in 1908, when it was organized under the provisions of the 1891 Sanitary District Act. It remained the same until it was reorganized in 1932, under the state's Sanitary District Act of 1923.

But disposal of sanitary waste in the early 1900s amounted to little more than just that — disposal. Up until 1939, the Carmel Sanitary District, which included only Carmel, LaLoma Terrace and Carmel Point, collected the city's waste in a big septic tank down at the south end of Carmelo Street, and then dumped it out into the bay.

Some treatment of the sewage must have occurred under this system, since it was based on the same principal as private septic tanks (except for the fact that the drain field was just a short outfall that dumped directly into the ocean). But the volume of sewage that came into the sanitary district's facility meant that the outfall mainlyy issued little better than raw waste.

"People weren't as conscious of pollution back then," recalls Sanitary District attorney Shelburn Robison, who has worked with the district almost continually since 1938.

Robison remembers how the district was viewed as progressive back in 1939 when it built a real treatment facility on the south side of the Carmel River, across from Carmel Mission.

"We bought seven plus acres of land from Mrs. Walker," Robison relates, "as well as a right-of-way that permitted incoming sewage pipes to come in and cross the river there."

The land was technically on an island between the old Carmel River bed and the present one. The district gained another right-of-way for a road from Highway 1 to the plant, along the edge of the artichoke fields owned by the Olivers and later by the Odellos.

The district made out well in the bargain. Their new plant, capable of treating nearly a million gallons a day (MGD) of raw sewage, was built partly with a WPA grant. Although the treatment sewage received in this plant was nowhere near present standards, the new facility was a giant step forward.

The 1939 plant supplied what's called "primary" treatment. All it really did was extract the heavy solids in the water, dry the solids (now sludge), and send the water on its way out into the river.

The process was a little more complicated than that, of course, but not too much. The plant consisted of a "clarifier" in which sewage (it is sewage when it comes in and effluent when it goes out) stood while the solids settled to the bottom. The water was then chlorinated and pumped off, the tank and the sludge on the bottom of the pond was sent to one of two anaerobic digesters.

The digesters heated the sludge in order to accelerate the natural processes of decomposition, and then the sludge was placed out on drying beds.

The plant soon included seven percolation ponds (one for each day of the week) in which the effluent was drained, or filtered, through several feet of sand before it was issued into the river.

As time went by, a headworks was provided (1952) to remove grit and other indigestibles before they entered the plant, and a second clarifier was added in 1953. A combination shop and garage were put in for the district's vehicles in 1956 and another digester was added in 1960.

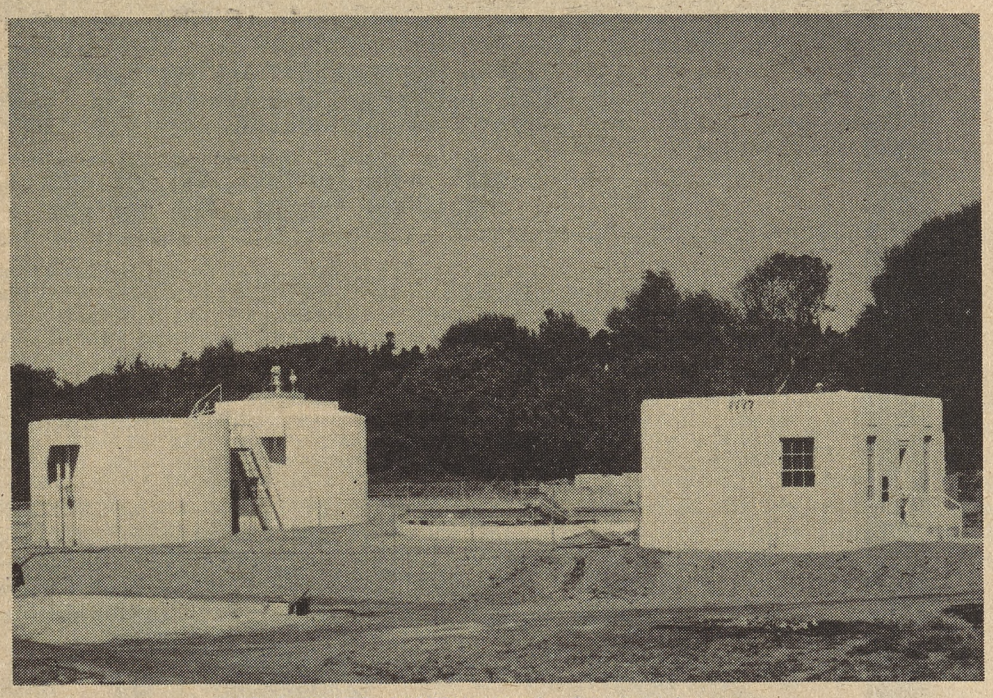
In 1951 an outfall and outfall pump were provided to put effluent directly into the sea. Up until that time, effluent was pumped into the river bed and either filtered into the water table or wisked out to sea during the winter months, but two dry years in which the sandbar at the river mouth remained closed resulted in a highly polluted lagoon.

Meanwhile, the district was laying more pipe throughout the area and adding hook-ups.

Although the original district changed little in its first 30 years, annexations by election were made after 1939, the largest and most controversial of which was that of the Hatton Fields-Hatton Mesa-Mission area in 1948.

Basically, if a neighborhood wished to come into the district, a majority vote would allow it to float a 15-year bond and add the cost to its yearly property tax. New subdivisions probably can no longer be built in the Valley mouth without either hooking up to the district or supplying their own treatment facility, and law now forbids private septic tanks for houses built within 200 yards of an existing sewer line. But many houses and developments in the past — like North Carmel Hills and Rancho Rio Vista — were built without district hook-ups and remain on private septic tanks today.

Continued on page 8



THE CARMEL SANITARY District plant in 1939.

Sewage treatment explained

The Camel Sanitary District's sewage treatment is little more than a natural process of decomposition which employs tiny micro-organisms and the forces of gravity.

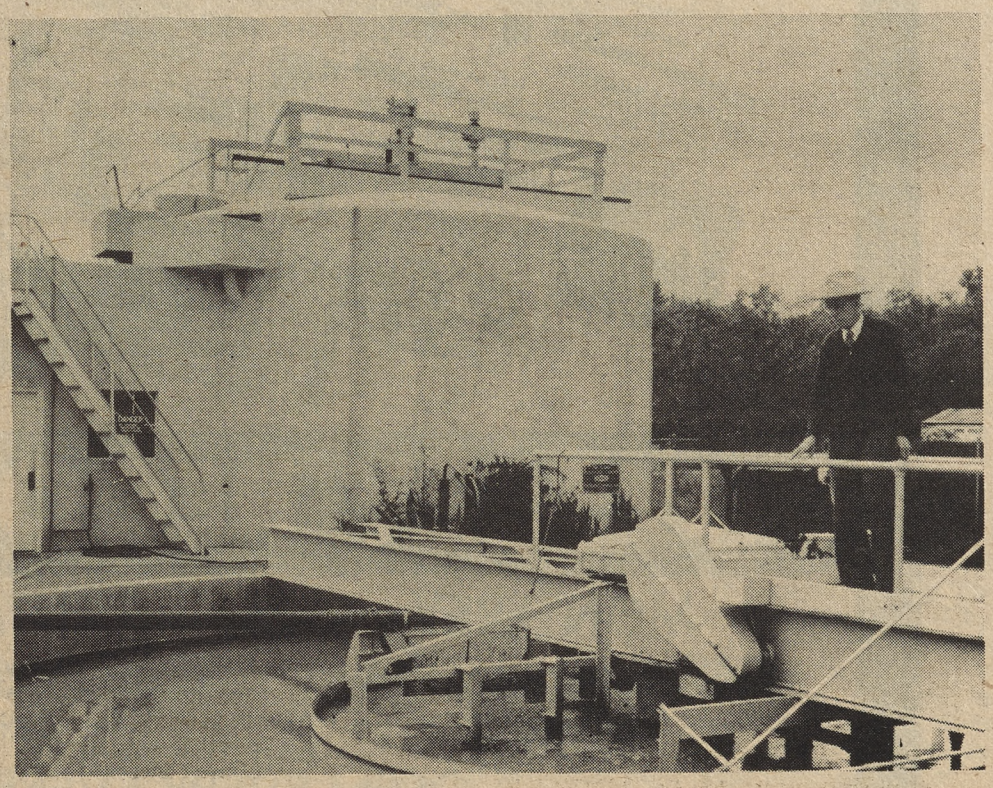
Despite the delicate processes and complicated machinery that go into a wastewater treatment plant, the most advanced treatment available runs on about the same basic principals as a common backyard septic tank — treatment plants are just faster, touchier and more expensive.

Primary treatment is a treatment process which mechanically allows the floating solids in waste water to settle to the bottom of clarifier tanks much like solids drop to the bottom of a septic tank. This process takes out about 55 per cent of the pollutants in the wastewater and is still the only treatment performed by many California sanitary districts.

Secondary treatment is a treatment which uses tiny aerobic and anerobic micro-organisms to break down the pollutants remaining in the sewage after the primary treatment, just as the bacteria in a septic tank helps decompose the solids in incoming sewage. Oxygen is added to the liquid to encourage aerobic micro-organisms, and the sludge is heated and chemically treated in order to promote anerobic digestion within the plant's three digesters. By the time effluent comes out of this process, it has lost an additional 35-40 per cent of its pollutants, but at a cost twice that of the primary process.

Tertiary treatment is a process by which the effluent is filtered, either through man-made filters or through the soil, just like the effluent in a septic tank flows out of its leach field pipes and down into the ground. Tertiary treatment exacts an additional five to eight per cent of the pollutants in the effluent, creating technically (though not legally) potable water, at a price of twice again that of the secondary process.

Carmel presently has a secondary treatment facility that exacts between 90 and 95 per cent of the pollutants from the incoming sewage. Estimates are that an additional $3 million would be required for tertiary treatment to deal with the remaining 5 to 10 per cent.



BERNARD ROUNDTREE, the sanitary district's first plant operator, is shown standing next to the clarifier in 1939.

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by mildred hattan

Appleton-Fitzwater vows

Given in marriage by her two young sons, Jimmer and Keith Moore, was Mrs. Kay Appleton who became the bride on November 30 of Larry Fitzwater.

The rites were performed in the garden of the bride's West Garzas Road home by Rev. Francis W. Mitchinson of Greenfield.

The bride wore a long brown velvet skirt and white satin blouse and carried a single white long stemmed rose. Her attendant was her sister, Mrs. Gary Childs of Carmel. Serving as best man was Joe Amaral of Watsonville.

Family and close friends attended the ceremony followed by a reception for 80. The wedding cake was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Don Canham.

Among the out of town guests were the bride's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Kelly, Grants Pass, Ore.; the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Fitzwater, Greenfield; his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Gregory, King City; and his brother, Tom Fitzwater, Watsonville.

The newlyweds will make their home in Carmel Valley.

Ohio visitors

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Barelli and children, Kristin, Elizabeth, and Alicia, gave a warm welcome to Jane's sister, Mrs. Charlotte Weaver who arrived from her home in Canton, Ohio, for the holidays.

Following her two and a half week Valley visit, Mrs. Weaver is returning east where she has accepted a position on a newspaper similar to the **Outlook**.

Scout social

For the second year in a row, parents of Boy Scouts in Valley Troop 127 enjoyed a holiday potluck hosted by Nancy and Paul Rembert at their home on Laurel Drive.

Poinsettas and holly decorated the table laden with special dishes for the affair known as "parents strictly for fun night!"

Among those gathered around the tree were Messrs. and Mmes. Henry Ryu, Jack George, Fred Sorri, Ed Foote, John Von Berg, Roy Kaminske, Bob Evans, Larry Fitzwater, Harold Waymire, John Riordan and Melvin Blevins.

Yosemite popular

Nearly as many familiar faces as one finds at the Village post office were sighted during Christmas week at Yosemite. Just enough snow to cover the slopes was found by the snow-seekers who included Mrs. **Kay Simpson** of Sage Road accompanied by son **David**, daughter **Kathy**, home from college at Humboldt State, daughter **Barbara Silveria** and granddaughter **Britney** of Del Rey Oaks and daughter **Sharon Weiss** with her husband **Dan** and children, **Liz and Danny**. Also Robles Del Rio residents, **Ed and Carol Arana**, with children, **Marit, Marcus**, and **Mathew**; **Dale and Gail Buche** with their children **Brent, Brock, Kurt, Kier, and Kirsten**. Poppy Road residents Mrs. **Marian Englund**, and sons **Brent and Curtis**, held a family reunion in the snow country with her mother-in-law **Mrs. Adele Martinez** of Sacramento; her two brothers-in-law, **Randy and Chris Englund**; and her sister-in-law and family, **Susie and Jim Hall** and two children, all of San Diego.

It was also a great opportunity for former Via Contenta residents, now of Long Beach, to catch up on Valley news, when **Denci and Paul Souval**, and sons, **Mark and Keith**, ran into the aforementioned old Valley friends, who were staying in the same condominium.

Trail and Saddle

Every window in the club house at the Carmel Valley Trail and Saddle Club was a work of art with Christmas trees and elaborate ornaments hand-painted by Mrs. Will Kramer who was chairman of the annual Christmas party attended by 70 members and guests.

There were door prizes and bingo in addition to the 15 foot long table covered with potluck dishes enjoyed during the evening.

A country western band made up of Bill Farr, Roger Sherman, Allen Drew, Bob Moore and Glen Lowe played for the dancing pleasure of the guests until long after midnight. Bill Farrington called for the square dancing.

Committee members assisting with the very successful holiday celebration were Mmes. Dale Vandervort, Dale Eberly, Ginnie Drew and Peter Stuber, also Andrew Capestro who mixed libations, and Laura Sherman and Kathy Collins who so beautifully decorated the clubhouse tree.

Home for Christmas

Together at their Cachagua ranch home for the holidays were the Jack Swanson family. With their son, Cach, Sally and Jack welcomed home for Christmas daughter Kris, who has been breaking horses in British Columbia and daughter Wendy and her husband Michael Dress, who will be returning soon to Chatanika, Alaska, where they are working on the pipeline.

Midnight buffet

The Carmel Valley Lions Club members and guests gathered for cocktails and a midnight buffet at the Salsipuedes Road home of past president Charlie Gansel.

Among those attending were Messrs. and Mmes. Maury Nessel, Paul Ricketson, Bill Farr, Dick McKenzie, Clifford Bolgard, Clarence Castro, Gary Kitt, Pat Lorenzo, and Mrs. Ginnie Drew and Reed Nessel.

English guests

Delightful memories of viewing the church, school, and club performances of their three active grandchildren will return to England with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Saunders who are spending a month with daughter, Thelma, and her husband, Richard Lee of Laurel Drive. In addition to sharing those happy holiday memories, the Lee children, Sandra, Christine, and Geoff were very proud to hear their grandfather, a tenor, sing as an honorary member of the CV Community Chapel Choir during his stay in the Valley.

Women's Club to meet

The Carmel Valley Women's Club will hold its first meeting of the new year on Wednesday, January 7 at the La Playa Hotel in Carmel, where luncheon will be served promptly at 12:30.

Kent Seavy, County Historical Coordinator of the County Parks Department, will be the featured guest speaker. His topic, with slide illustrations, will be "Art and Artists of Our Area from 1794 to World War II."

Reservations will be accepted before January 5 by co-chairmen, Peggy Etherton, 659-2596 or Ruth Francis, 659-2144.

feedbag

by lucy smithson

We've done another dumb thing and it took a dumb animal to tell us about it. We taught the yearling Shetland to take a bow before we taught it to hold up its feet for trimming.

After a certain amount of struggle and restraint, we trimmed the pony's off fore, off hind and near hind. However, every time we lifted its near fore it put out the other front leg and dropped a neat bow. Very cute. And now instead of going clippety clop on four matched hooves, it'll have to go clippety whap.

If this were a horse who just wouldn't stand still, we know several ways of immobilizing him. There are war bridles, twitches, hobbles, blinds, scotch hobbles, etc. Humans are not always successful at getting a horse to do something but we know lots of ways to prevent him from doing things.

There are often occasions for keeping a horse from doing things. Most of them are for the horse's own good. For instance, an injured horse has to be kept from injuring himself further while being treated. Very few animals will stand for the doctor to work on them. Large animals veterinarians are as skillful as the best cowboy at keeping the critter quiet. Those that don't want to haul on ropes go into small animal practice.

One of the commonest methods for making a horse stand still is the twitch. Every barn should have one ready for emergencies.

A twitch is made by fastening a six inch loop of rope or chain to a stout handle such as a length of broomstick. The rope or chain should be fairly stout as skinny ones cut or cause unnecessary pain.

Pull forward a large handful of the horse's upper lip. Put the twitch around it and twist to hold it snugly. The idea of a twitch is **NOT** to cause pain but to hold the upper lip firmly under pressure. Leave your hair shirt in the closet.

We tried this on ourselves to see what effect pulling on the upper lip for some minutes actually has. At first the upper lip merely felt numb. Then the effects of pulling all the facial muscles began to be felt. Where the effect was most felt was around the eyes. A dull ache filled the sinus areas.

What a twitch does is to give a horse a sinus headache. The horse feels like some of us on New Year's Day, when we want to be very careful about moving our head for fear it might come off. The horse wearing a twitch wants to hold his head very, very still. And since he can concentrate on only one thing at a time, he willingly holds the rest of himself very very still.

Supposing you want to move a horse from here to there and the horse doesn't want to go. You could beat on him or shout or scare or hurt. Pluvinel, an eighteenth century horseman of repute, recommended tying a tom cat to a long pole and inserting it claws outward between the horse's hind legs. Modern animal lovers,

however, prefer other methods.

A local trainer has a reputation for teaching difficult horses to load quietly in any horse trailer. He does not beat or shout at them. His horses do not rear or fling themselves about frantically with the dangers of hurting their dainty selves. His secret is the war bridle.

A war bridle is a length of narrow cord fastened about the horse's head in such a fashion that the handler can inflict instant pain on a horse's most sensitive nerves and release it just as instantly. A stitch in time saves nine. Pain judiciously applied at just the right split second can spare a horse many blows, beatings, trauma and possible injuries.

Sash cord makes an excellent war bridle. Any skinny rope up to one fourth inch thick may be used. The cord passes just back of the horse's ears where nature has left a tiny spot of its spinal nerve unprotected by bone. A quick jerk there gives pain directly to the major nerve of the body.

For leverage the cord is fastened to a tight noseband.

Continued on page 7

African adventures highlight film

Explorer Ron Shanin has spent more than ten years of his life living alone in remote regions of Africa. His latest expedition to Africa began in 1970 and ended in 1974.

The highlights of that journey are included in Shanin's new feature-length color film, "High Adventure in Central Africa," which will be presented at 8:15 p.m. showing on January 16 at the Sunset Cultural Center Auditorium in Carmel.

Why did he go to Africa? "I have been very interested in wild animal behavior patterns and I wanted to do some experiments with animals in their natural environment."

What kind of experiments? "My most interesting experiments were when I would fake death in the open plains to see that kind of reaction I would get from wild animals and the experiments that I did with my 'sentry box.' I built a lightweight aluminum frame and covered it with cheesecloth, leaving a small open window for my camera. Once inside the 'sentry box,' I was able to move right up to wild animals without disturbing them; as long as I would stay on the down-wind side, the animals had no idea what it was that was approaching them. I was able to prove my theory that animals believe danger will approach them either on two legs or four legs. My 'sentry box' had no legs and thus represented no danger to the animals. I was able to get some fascinating close-ups of lions, giraffe, elephant, rhino, hyena, hartebeest and leopard."

According to Shanin, he spent about 85 per cent of his time in Africa alone, and he took all of the footage except for the shots in which he appears. For these he would hire miscellaneous cameramen, usually from the staff of local museums. One of these cameramen worked with him for two months, but most of them would be with him only for a few days at a time.

Ron Shanin was born in Shanghai in 1921. He moved to America with his parents at the age of two and earned B.S. degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For six years he was flight engineer with Pan American Airways, and later he was a commercial pilot and flight instructor.

He spent the next 132 years as a rocket development engineer and worked on the Discoverer and Ranger moon probes. In 1953 he gave up his career and moved to Africa, where he began capturing animals for zoos and producing adventure films.

During the production of "High Adventure in Central Africa," Shanin travelled over 50,000 miles and shot over 90,000 feet of film. The completed film uses less than 4 per cent of the footage he took over the four-year period.

What was the most unusual experience that he had during the production of the film? "My most unusual and frightening experience was when I was attacked by half a million Safari Ants while I was sleeping in my tent. These ants, which are also known as Army Ants move in columns 3 or 4 miles long, they are killers and have enormous jaws and a vicious disposition. The lead ants of the column found their way through the zippers in the mosquito gauze around my tent and when I awakened in the wee hours of the morning, I found about a half million of the ants in my tent. I managed to escape in one piece, but with marks all over my body."

"Another exciting experience happened when I was asked to try and destroy a wounded African Water Buffalo, that had been terrorizing a remote district. The buffalo had been wounded by poachers and when I tried to destroy it, I got tossed into the air by its horns and had to go up a tree when it tried to trample me. This entire episode is in the film and was shot by one of the assistants I had hired to help for a few days."

Because all of the seats at Sunset Center have been sold on a series ticket basis and to accommodate individual ticket purchasers, Explorama has added an extra front row of portable seats at the Sunset Auditorium. These tickets will go on sale an hour before the performance at the Sunset Box Office.

Explorer Ron Shanin with some of his pets, a lion cub, a German shepherd and a baby baboon. Shanin will narrate his film "High Adventure in Central Africa" as part of the Explorama series at Sunset Auditorium in Carmel.

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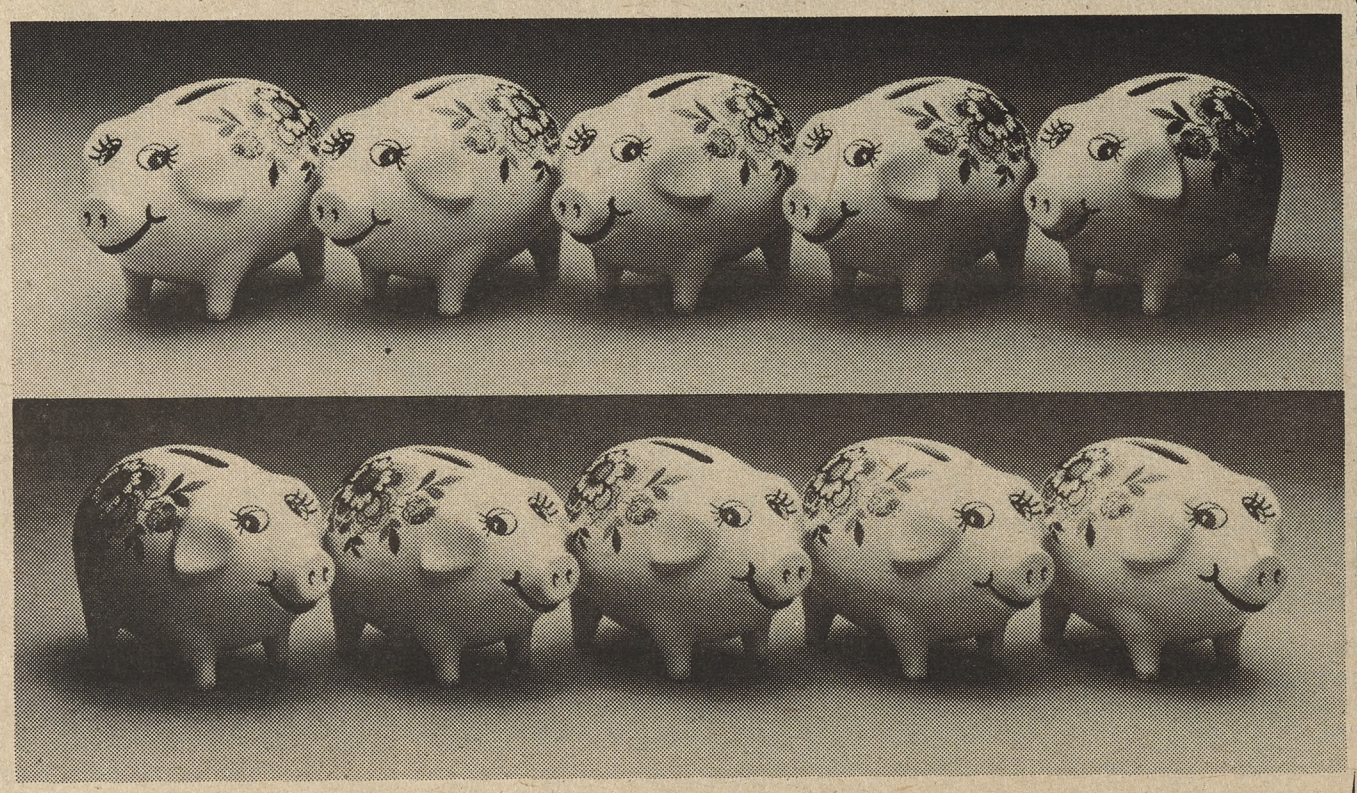

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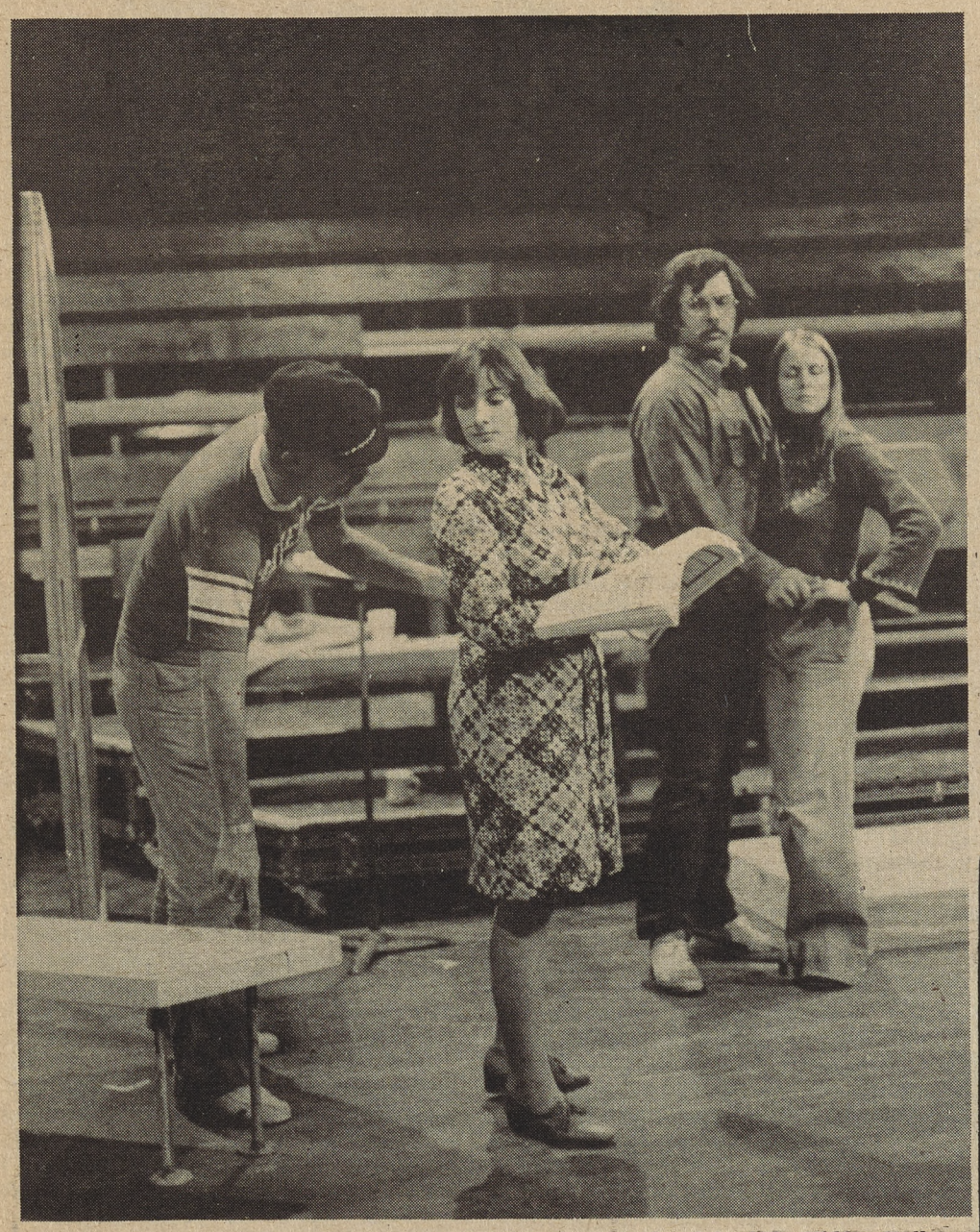

Stage director William Francisco instructs Teddi Lefton, who has joined the Hidden Valley Opera Ensemble for its current production, during a blocking rehearsal for "The Marriage of Figaro," which opened New Year's Eve at the Carmel Valley institute. In the background are Reg Houston, who sings the title role, and Pamela Hicks, both members of the ensemble. Opening the season of five operas, "Figaro" performances are by reservation in the intimate theatre. For reservations and ticket information, call 659-3115.

Two dance workshops set

Monterey Peninsula College Community Services will present two four-day workshops in beginning and intermediate modern dance techniques beginning Monday Jan. 5-16 in the college dance studio.

The workshops will be taught by Joy Hubert, a graduate of the California Institute of the Arts and a member of the peninsula dance group, Currents. The beginning dance classes will be held from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and the intermediate dance classes will be held from 1 to 2:30 p.m. The registration fees for each class are $16.00.

more feedbag

possibly constructed out of the cord itself in a figure of eight loop, or to a bit which is hopefully not a hurty bit. For double quick learning, however, the cord of the war bridle is passed over the gums above the upper incisors. A jerk on the war bridle hits the spinal nerve and the nerves on the upper gums at the same time.

For our yearling pony who didn't want its feet trimmed, it was necessary to put hobbles on the front feet and a scotch hobble on one back foot to keep from being kicked. For the front hobbles we cut a slit in one corner of a burlap bag to act as a button hole. We tied a knot in the diagonally opposite corner of the bag to act as a button. Then we twiddled the bag around into a long spiral. We put it around one front leg above the ankle, twisted it over and over on itself until there was just enough left to go around the other front leg, and simply buttoned the knot in the sack through the slit. **Voila!** Hobbles.

The scotch hobble is made by tying a fat soft cotton rope in a non-slip knot around the base of the animal's neck. For a wild pony we would have laid the end of the rope down and caused it to step a hind leg over the rope. For our pet we tied a cotton sock around one hind fetlock and buckled an old dog collar with a dee ring snugly around to avoid rope burns. We put the rope through the dee ring and drew up the hind leg until it barely rested on the ground. Pony didn't mind this. It was not too different from a natural resting position.

But how can we trim the fourth hoof? Clippety whap? Is that any way for a pony to travel?

Never fear...don't give up the ship! We have a copy of Robert Wiseman's **The Complete Horseshoeing Guide**. Wiseman never goes away without shoeing the animal he came to shoe. He points out in his book, however, that the really wise man simply won't accept an animal that isn't trained to stand while its hooves are worked on.

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NATURAL FOOD NOTES...

Dear Barbara,
Is sugar really all that bad?

In a new book, The Saccharine Disease, by T.L. Cleave, retired Surgeon-Captain of the Royal Navy and former Director of Medical Research of the Institute of Naval Medicine, this question is answered conclusively and in depth. The author shows how the refining of carbohydrates causes lack of fibre in our diets, over-consumption of foods and loss of protein.

These consequences can act in combination or alone to produce such conditions as: constipation which can lead to venous ailments, diverticular disease, and cancer of the colon; dental caries and periodontal disease; diabetes, obesity, coronary thrombosis, primary E. coli infections, gall-stones and peptic ulceration. Dr. Cleave believes refined sugar to be a worse offender than refined flour because it is some eight times more concentrated, but really it seems to be a question of the pot calling the kettle black.

This book makes fascinating reading and anyone who takes their health seriously will find The Saccharine Disease a valuable purchase, and anyone who continues "normal" use of refined foods after reading this book is a braver soul than I.

Barbara
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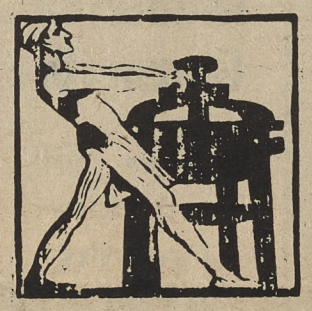
Wildflowers book signing party set

During the month of January, Julie McKenzie is introducing her new book of Haiku poetry, **WILD-FLOWERS & me**, with a one-man show of ink brush drawings at The Thunderbird Bookshop, Valley Hills Shopping Center on Carmel Valley Road, Carmel Valley.

Mrs. McKenzie is a graduate of the California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland. Formerly active in Bay Area art circles this native Californian now lives in Carmel.

Her personal interpretation of the wild beauty found here combines poetry and drawing. Many of Mrs. McKenzie's poems here appeared in the **POETRY SHELL**, a local publication.

On Sunday, Jan. 11, she will be present from noon - 2 p.m., at the Thunderbird Bookshop to autograph copies of her new book.



More sanitary district

PROBLEMS

Up until the late sixties, the Sanitary District had things comparatively easy.

The plant itself was relatively simple to operate (it took five employes instead of today's 14), operating costs were low (the district's budget was only $65,000 in 1969 as compared to this year's $456,000) and the public pretty much ignored the whole matter of sewage disposal (boards used to meet for 15 minutes a month and then adjourn).

But all that was to pass. As the public became more and more aware of pollution, point discharges of sewage effluent, like the district's outfall and the untreated outafIls of Pebble Beach, became obvious targets.

The pollution had been present all along, of course. In 1944-45 Peninsula beaches had to be closed by county health officials because of high bacterial counts. But public pressure, combined with the fact that more people were adding more pollution to the marine environment by the late 60s, made the 1969 closing of Peninsula beaches more significant.

The Carmel Sanitary District was suddenly thrust into the public consciousness and pressure was brought to bear on their sanitary waste disposal set-up, even though the district's effluent was far cleaner than effluent coming from several other sources. For instance, the Highlands is still placing poorly treated effluent into the sea, and it was 1970 before dumping into Stillwater Cove was finally stopped completely.

The public concern over pollution came at an appropriate time. By the late 60s, the old sewage treatment plant had pretty much outlived its usefulness and plans were being formed for a new plant. A "Sewage Treatment Plant Master Plan" was presented to the board in November 1967 and the debate over the district's future began in earnest.

From the district's point of view, there were two solid reasons for going ahead with the proposed $3.5 million project which would mean almost completely rebuilding the treatment plant. The first was the old plant's condition, and the second was the new federal and state clean water standards.

The district could read the writing on the wall. Although their old plant still met existing standards of water quality, it was becoming increasingly obvious that higher standards would be established in the near future as a result of the federal water quality program.

But even without the threat of stricter effluent standards, the district was in a bind because its plant was both old and not designed to take the kind of load it was receiving.

During 1967, the average daily sewage flow had passed the one million gallon per day mark, with peak daily flows of 2 MGD and peak hourly rates reaching 3.1 MGD. Overloading resulted in poor treatment of wastes and an increase in odor.

The plant at that time still provided mainly primary treatment. Only about half of the suspended solid were removed from the effluent, and there were other problems.

No stand-by power was provided for the plant, so in times of power failure, treatment of waste had to cease. Also, several of the treatment units were subject to flooding of the Carmel River. In fact, during the 1958 flood, floodwaters came within a foot of washing over the top of the clarifiers and treatment was temporarily abandoned.

But the worst part of the plant at this point in time, was simply its age. The service life for this type of equipment is usually rated at about 20 yeas, but some of that equipment had been kept operating for 30 years, incliding the old sludge pump that now stands in front of the new facility as a monument to its mechnical endurance and to the men who were able to keep it going for so many years.

Additionally, as new equipment was added to the plant through the years, it was stuck on here and there until the plant had become crowded enough to make further expansion of the facility difficult and impractical.

The type of treatment was, by this time, impractical too. The percolation ponds, which essentially ran effluent through a few feet of sand at the bottom of the ponds and then out into the bay, were too slow and too smelly for the growing residential areas near the mouth of the river.

To enlarge the ponds to the point where they could handle the expected future load, would mean the purchase of more land and the continuation of odor problems.

Taking all these problems into mind, Kennedy Engineers (who have been working with the Carmel Sanitary District from its inception) issued a district master plan in 1967 that set the future course of sanitary treatment and disposal for the next two or three decades.

The plan called for what amounted to an all-new facility, capable of expansion, which would meet the needs of a rapidly developing Carmel and Carmel Valley area.

Phase I of the plan, at an estimated cost of $3.5 million, would provide secondary treatment for an average daily flow of 4 MGD, or an equivalent population of 30,000 persons. Phase II, which the district estimated would be necessary by 1980, would increase the plant capacity to an average daily flow of 8 MGD.

Phase II was aimed mainly at providing sewage service to upper Carmel Valley, but indications are now that the upper valley will eventually get its own treatment facility and so Phase II may never come into being.

But Phase I, with a few small exceptions, was completed and put into operation in December of 1972.

THE PLANT

On Dec. 23 of this year, a representative from the state Water Quality Control Board made the final inspection of the district's new plant. The inspection was mainly a formality since the plant has been running for two years now and issues some of the cleanest effluent in the state.

The tour was conducted by David Kennedy (Kennedy Engineers), Sanitary District board chairman Don Kirk and district manager Max Drewien, all of whom were proud of what the district had. But the seven years of history behind the creation of the present district facility was fraught with roadblocks and controversy and there's little reason to believe that the next few years will be any better.

Despite the fact that the district got the jump on public demands for better wastewater treatment by drafting a master plan by the end of 1967, the public soon caught up.

On one front, the district was calling for a $1.5 million general obligation bond for the

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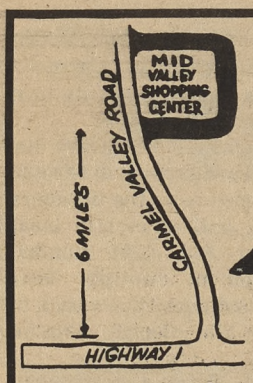

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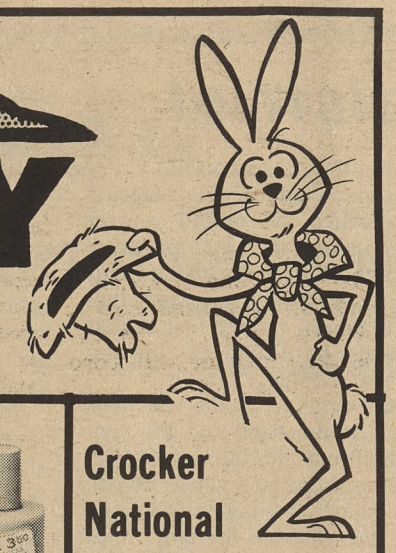

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around the valley

BY JEANNELLE KAMINSKE

Mrs. Hixie Boon had planned to drive with her family to Los Angeles for a Christmas reunion with her sister and cousins from Alabama, but illness of her daughter canceled the trip by car. So Miss Hixie, an active nonagenarian, packed a bag loaded with Christmas stollen and southern delicacies and hopped a plane to join the fun. After doing the town with her 88-year-old sister and several cousins, she returned to report that it's a great vacation area, except that it's awfully difficult to find the berry vines these days at Knott's Berry Farm.

RUSSELLS

Former residents Bud and Helen Russell were holiday visitors at the Holines. They are being transferred by his engineering company from Dallas to Los Angeles and are happy to be closer to their future retirement home here.

GIFTS OF LOVE

During this season when we're being thankful for gifts of love and kindnesses, many come to my mind: Every time we pass by the new mid-valley fire station we're appreciative of the generosity of the good folks at Carmel Valley Manor who gave the land for the new building. When we see the inspiring Christmas tree shining from Saddle Mountain, we think of the many hours of labor, talent and the electric bill — from loving hearts to all of us.

YOUTH BUILDING

After a year of Saturday and evening labor donated by local men, the Youth Building at the First Baptist Church is almost finished. They still need funds for carpeting, heating, painting, doors and kitchen appliances; then our Valley teens will have an activity building for games, music and eats. Anyone who can lend a hand, please call Cal Garner at 659-4159.

DETECTIVES

It could only happen at the Carmel Valley Post Office — I received a picture postcard from Cotati, Ca., with no signature or return address. Never having heard of Cotati, I stood musing at the post office counter trying to figure out the mystery. Our Santa Claus type postal clerks put their heads together and finally remembered that somebody here moved to Cotati earlier this year. Without a word, they searched through their records and asked, "Could your card be from a Joan?" Of course! No post office anywhere can top ours for genuine concern and personal service.

SUNSHINE

Talking about the post office recalls a day last summer when I walked in to mail a package. It had been a day when everything had gone wrong and my frustration was getting to me. Then in walks a gentleman with a large pail of beautiful red tomatoes fresh from his garden and he was giving them away! When a smiling stranger hands you a big red vine-ripened tomato and says, "This is for you because I have so very many in my garden," and you bite into the sweet juicy sunshine inside, your faith is restored and a hopeless day can become bright and promising again. The license on his car read "1 Foote," so thanks Mr. Foote, for sharing sunshine with strangers.

KIMBELL

We were saddened to learn of the passing last Saturday of Richard Kimbell, 81, who has been a resident of Carmel Valley for many years. As vice-president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., he developed a deep knowledge of various woods and their properties, perfecting a method of using wood supports and spans that made possible the original Bixby Creek bridge when the Big Sur highway was being engineered. He leaves a son, Richard G. Kimbell Jr., of Pensacola, Fla., and three grandchildren.

PASSING THOUGHT

There are many interesting and talented retired people here who might possibly enjoy sharing their talents and expertise with others in the form of teaching or doing, enriching the lives of others in the community. How about forming a skill pool with a central sign-up spot where those who wish to share skills and help others or receive help in return might list their names and talents.

For a few hours a week, we could meet some knowledgeable people. If you're a retired attorney and need an electrical appliance repaired — if you're a retired artist and need some help with your tax return — if you're a retired pilot and have a few moments to teach aerodynamic principles to interested children — no matter what talent you have to share, it's 10 to one you'd get back more than you give in just plain satisfaction and fellowship.

SINGERS

Last Sunday evening the First Baptist Church enjoyed a special program of Christmas music by two members of the Hidden Valley Opera Ensemble, John Giger and Mary Hinrichs. Their superb voices filled the sanctuary with the true spirit of Christmas.

More sanitary district

construction of the plant and the public was calling for a $2.4 million bond, fearing that $1.5 million would only provide primary treatment of sewage.

After a long battle, the issue was put up for vote and the district board lost. A $2.4 million bond was authorized by the voters which, in effect, was a vote for high quality treatment facilities.

Actually, the district only spent $1 million of this bond since state and federal agencies threw in 25 per cent and 55 per cent of the cost respectively.

As board member Ted Weller saw it: "People didn't really understand how much of this funding would be provided by grants from the state and Washington."

On another front, attorney Tom Hudson began, in 1970, calling for tertiary treatment and land disposal of effluent, preferably on the Odello property. The Odello proposal is still being considered today, although Hudson was recently killed in a plant crash, and the complexities of this issue are liable to dog the board for several years go come.

Hudson also caused the board problems when it began a half million dollar project that was not part of the district's master plan — extending the ocean outfall.

Since Hudson was in favor of land disposal of effluent, he called the outfall project wasteful and claimed that it was polluting waters to the south. Hudson resided at Point Lobos, and he began litigation in 1971 that stopped construction of the 600-foot outfall line and continued to battle until the line was finally completed in 1972.

Environmental damage to the sea floor was also feared at the time and the construction pier built out into the bay for the occasion was demolished by a winter storm.

Then, before the plant or the outfall could be completed, the district brought more controversy down on its head by joining with the recently formed (1966) Pebble Beach Sanitary District (PBSD)

The reasoning behind the merger was sound enough, from both districts' point of view, because for Pebble Beach to build its own treatment plant and outfall would mean duplication of effort. Still, the public was unsettled to see the Carmel District's old plant further overloaded.

Nevertheless, Pebble Beach was under the gun and had little choice but to link up with the Carmel District immediately. The Water Rsources Control Board had been applying pressure to Pebble Beach because private homes and hotels, like the Del Monte Lodge were pouring little better than raw sewage into the sea.

So in July 1970, the final link-up was made to send all of Pebble Beach district's sewage down to the Carmel district plant. Under the agreement, Pebble Beach agreed to pay a third of the price of Carmel's plant assets, assume a third of the cost of the future plant and pay a third of the plant's operating expenses.

That agreement, based on the estimation that Pebble Beach would be supplying a third of the sewage for treatment to the plant, is in the process of revision so that each district pays according to its actual sewer flow.

Despite problems, the new district plant was completed and put into service in 1972 but a little over a year later, the district was back in the news.

Beginning in March 1974, the plant's digesters were cleaned and Mission Fields and other neighborhoods near the plant spent an odiferous eight months. At the same time, tank trucks had to be called up from San Luis Obispo, at considerable expense, to run the district's sludge out to the Marina dump.

Doubts began to arise as to the district's competence. How could they have so much trouble with a new plant? Then the district was suddenly proposing an $800,000 addition to a plant that was supposed to be sufficient until 1980.

The fault for the district's post-construction problems lay in part with the district itself, in part with the built-in complexities of the new secondary treatment system, and in part with the fact that these new facilities are still somewhat in the experimental stage.

In regard to the latter, sewage treatment had not progressed greatly during the first half of this century and water quality restrictions imposed during the seventies have driven sanitary science to the limits. Research is progressing, but not as fast as tightening effluent standards, and environmentally conscious areas like Carmel end up working near the frontiers of sewage treatment.

The sanitary board, while construction of the new plant was going on, decided that costs could be cut by half a million dollars without affecting the quality of the effluent. They deferred a new digester that was planned, and the plant went down in cost from $3.5 million to $3 million.

This appears to have been a bad decision — the board is now planning to build that missing digester at an inflated cost of $800,000 — but in the end they did prove their point. The system eventually worked up to expectations without the additional digester. The problems encountered in 1974 resulted mainly from a different miscalculation and from the complexities of the secondary treatment itself.

The only items from the old plant which were retained for incorporation in the new, were the three digesters. Although digesters should be cleaned out every few years, these hadn't been pumped out in over 10 years and were filled with sand, grit and other indigestibles.

Since digestion of sludge depends on proper heating, and because the thick layer of grit on the tank bottoms prevented this, the anaerobic biological processes that were supposed to take place didn't. At the same time, the layer of grit (10 feet deep in one tank) greatly reduced the sludge treating capacity.

In March 1974 all three tanks had to be pumped out and the sludge and grit hauled off to the Marina dump. The trouble is, the secondary treatment process can't just be stopped and started. In cleaning out all three digesters, the anaerobic digestion process was halted and new micro-organisms had to be brought in so that the process could begin again.

This is usually accomplished through the use of "seed sludge," or normal sludge issued from another plant. Unfortunately, there was no seed sludge available at the time that was compatible to Carmel's process. Seaside was cleaning out its own tanks and Pacific Grove had none.

The biological organisms necessary for the anaerobic process are present in sewage anyway, but in nowhere near the numbers necessary to quickly and efficiently treat the district's volume. For eight months, plant personnel tried to multiply their digesting organisms and nurse them back to health, by balancing Ph, alcohol, volatile acids, and alkalinity.

Unfortunately, while all this was going on, the plant was issuing smelly, partially decomposed sludge into its drying bed. Finally, in November 1974, seed sludge was acquired, added to the recovering digesters, and whole plant snapped into working order in December.

"If I had it to do over again," plant manager Max Drewien says, "I would have made sure we had seed sludge."

But the secondary process is far from simple and every sewage treatment plant is different. Even seed sludge from another plant does not insure rapid recovery of a system after it had been cleaned.

With seed sludge, and a little luck, a plant can get back on its feet in six weeks, but other problems can develop which can put recovery off for months and months.

According to sanitary board member Ted Weller, who is a registered sanitarian, the type of plant operated by the district can take up to 15 months to get back into proper balance.

"There's nothing simple about operating that plant," Weller explains. "For instance, you could turn off a valve in there for 20 minutes and then spend 30 days trying to repair the damage."

Speaking about the difficulties encountered in the district's plant, Weller says, "It's as if the plant had developed the flu."

Although Weller admits to mistakes on the part of the district, he is a most ardent supporter of the plant's personnel. He calls them "dedicated" and says that with any other crew, the digester break-down would have lasted much longer.

"I've been all over the state," he says, "and this is the best plant staff I've seen."

Weller also attributes the fact that the plant now runs far in excess of state standards largely to the plant personnel. Whatever the reason for it, the plant is presently taking out between 90 and 95 per cent of its solids while other plants around the state are pushing to get the 85 per cent solids removal presently required.

Weller and others feel that, with the addition of a digester and some other modifications, the present plant can handle more sewage and make it even cleaner.

"We can do it," Weller says, "we can make this into a model plant."

But the Carmel Sanitary District's problems are far from over.

(Next week: Where does the Carmel Sanitary District stand now?)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the County of Monterey, State of California, will hold a public hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Report on the Rancho Del Monte Subdivision No. 15 project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970. This public hearing will be held for the purpose of receiving written comments on the accuracy and adequacy of the Environmental Impact Report together with other information relative to the environmental effect of the project. The project will consist of: A 20 lot Subdivision consisting of view lots, 1-9 acres in size on the north slopes of Carmel Valley northwest of Carmel Valley Village.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that said hearing will be held on the following date: January 9, 1976, at the hour of 10:00 a.m. in the Supervisors' Chambers, Courthouse, Salinas, California, at which time any and all interested persons may appear and be heard thereon. Written comments will be accepted within three working days after the date of hearing. Copies of this report may be reviewed at the Carmel Valley Branch Library.

MONTEREY COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
E. W. DE MARS
Director of Planning

For additional information contact: Monterey County Planning Department, Courthouse, Salinas, Phone 422-9018.

Date of Publication:
Jan. 1, 1976

(CVO 1253)

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